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The People's Press.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through a divine Providence, been blessed with abundant crops, and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations.

In our midst comparative harmony has been restored. It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been denied to citizens, in exceptional cases, in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed.

The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may be confidently expected to take her place there also at the beginning of the new year, and then let us hope will be completed the work of reconstruction.

With an acquiescence on the part of the whole people in the national obligation to pay the public debt created as the price of our union, and the pensions of our disabled soldiers and sailors, and their widows and orphans, and in the changes to the constitution which have been made necessary by a great rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as no other nation ever did after so protracted and devastating a war.

Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe, the protection of the United States minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony, Hesse and Saxe-Coburg, Gotha, Colombia, Portugal, Uraguay, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay and Venezuela, in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, requiring constant and severe labor, as well as the exercise of patience, prudence and good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this government, and, as I am officially informed, equally to the satisfaction of the government of North Germany.

As soon as I learned that a republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize it and to tender my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government disconnected with the dynastic traditions of Europe appeared to be a proper subject for the felicitations of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of representative government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people. While we make no effort to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsewhere, we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France.

We were asked by the new government to use our good offices, jointly with those of European powers, in the interests of peace. Answer was made that the established policy, and the true interests of the United States, forbade them to interfere in European questions jointly with European powers. I ascertained informally and unofficially that the Government of North Germany was not then disposed to listen to such representations from any powers, and though earnestly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored to the belligerents, with all of whom the United States are on terms of friendship, I declined, on the part of this government to take a step which could only result in injury to our true interests, without advancing the object for which our intervention was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United States can hasten the return of peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken. I deemed it prudent, in view of the number of persons of German and French birth living in the United States, to issue, soon after official notice of a state of war had been received from both belligerents, a proclamation defining the duties of the United States as a neutral, and the obligations of persons residing within their territory, to observe our laws and the laws of nations.

This proclamation was followed by others as circumstances seemed to call for them. The people thus acquainted in advance with their duties and obligations have assisted in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States.

It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress.

In an early stage of the contest the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary arrests, of close confinement, and of military trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents, and of summary embargo of their properties and sequestration of their revenues by executive warrant.

Such proceedings, so far as they affected the persons or property of citizens of the United States, were in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1796, between the United States and Spain.

Representations of injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States by reason of such violations were made to the Spanish government. From April, 1869, to June last, the Spanish minister at Washington has been clothed with a limited power to aid in redressing such wrongs. That power was found to be withdrawn, "in view," as it was said, "of the favorable situation in which the island of Cuba" then "was;" which, however, did not lead to a revocation or suspension of the extraordinary and arbitrary functions exercised by the executive power in Cuba, and we were obliged to make our complaints at Madrid. In the negotiations thus opened, and pending there, the United States only claimed that for the future the rights secured to their citizens by treaty should be respected in Cuba, and that, as to the past, a joint tribunal should be established in the United States with full jurisdiction over such claims. Before such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove his case.

On the other hand, Spain would be at liberty to traverse every material fact, and thus complete equity would be done. A case, which at one time threatened seriously to affect the relations between the United States and Spain, has already been disposed of in this way. The claim of the owners of the Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall, for the illegal seizure and detention of that vessel, was referred to arbitration by mutual consent, and has resulted in an award to the United States for the owners of the sum of $19,702.50 in gold. Another and long-pending claim of like nature, that of the whale-ship Canada, has been disposed of by friendly arbitration during the present year. It was referred by the joint consent of Brazil and the United States, to the decision of Sir Edward Thornton, her Britannic Majesty's minister at Washington, who kindly undertook the laborious task of examining the voluminous mass of correspondence and testimony submitted by the two governments, and awarded to the United States the sum of $100,740.09, in gold, which has been paid by the imperial government.

These recent examples show that the mode which the United States have proposed to Spain for adjusting the pending claims is just and feasible, and that it may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be acceded to by Spain without further delay. Should the pending negotiations unfortunately and unexpectedly be without result, it will then become my duty to communicate that fact to Congress and invite its action on the subject.

The long-deferred peace conference between Spain and the allied South American republics has been inaugurated in Washington under the auspices of the United States. Pursuant to the recommendation contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th of December, 1866, the executive department of the government offered its friendly offices for the promotion of peace and harmony between Spain and the allied republics. Hesitations and obstacles occurred to the acceptance of the offer. Ultimately, however, a conference was arranged, and was opened in this city on the 29th of October last, at which I authorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by ministers of Spain, Peru, Chili and Ecuador. In consequence of the absence of a representative from Bolivia, the conference was adjourned until the attendance of a plenipotentiary from that republic could be secured, or other measures could be adopted towards compassing its objects.

The allied and other republics of Spanish origin on this continent may see in this fact a new proof of our sincere interest in their welfare; of our desire to see them blessed with good governments capable of maintaining order and of preserving their respective territorial integrity, and of our sincere wish to extend our own commercial and social relations with them. The time is not probably far distant, when, in the natural order of events, the European political connection with this continent will cease. Our policy should be shaped, in view of this probability, so as to ally the commercial interests of the Spanish American States more closely to our own, and thus give the United States all the pre-eminence and all the advantages which Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay contemplated when they proposed to join in the Congress of Panama.

During the last session of Congress a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of St. Domingo to the United States failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate. I was thoroughly convinced then that the best interests of this country, commercially and materially, demanded its ratification.

Time has only confirmed me in this view, and I now firmly believe that the moment it is known that the United States have entirely abandoned the project of accepting as a part of its territory the Island of San Domingo, a free port will be negotiated for by European nations in the bay of Samana. A large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be tributary without receiving corresponding benefits, and then will be seen the folly of our rejecting so great a prize. The government of San Domingo has voluntary sought this annexation. It is a weak power, numbering probably less than 120,000 souls, and yet possessing one of the richest territories under the sun.

It is capable of supporting a population of ten millions of people in luxury. The people of San Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition, and must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free institution and laws, our progress and civilization. Shall we refuse them? The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable, because of its geographical position. It commands the entrance to the Caribbean sea and the Isthmus transit of commerce.

It possesses the richest soil, the best and most conspicuous harbors, the most salubrious climate and the most valuable products of the forest, mine and soil of any of the West India islands. Its possession by us will, in a few years, build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude, which will go far towards restoring to us our lost merchant marine.

It will give to us those articles which we consume so largely and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports. In case of foreign war it will give us command of all the islands referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from ever again possessing himself of a rendezvous upon our very coast.

At present our coast trade between the States bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico is cut in two by the Bahamas and the Antilles. Twice we must, as it were, pass through foreign countries to get by sea from Georgia to the west coast of Florida. San Domingo, with a stable government, under which her immense resources can be developed, will give remunerative wages to tens of thousands of laborers not now upon the island. This labor will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the adjacent islands and seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence—each inhabitant receiving the reward of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery as a measure of self-preservation to retain their laborers. San Domingo will become a large consumer of the products of the northern farms and manufactories. The cheap rate at which her citizens can be furnished with food, tools and machinery will make it necessary that contiguous islands should have the same advantage, in order to compete in the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco, tropical fruits, &c. This will open to us a still wider market for our products.

The production of our own supply of these articles will cut off more than one hundred millions of our annual imports, besides largely increasing our exports.

With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. With a balance of trade against us, including interest on bonds held by foreigners and money spent by our citizens travelling in foreign lands, equal to the entire yield of the precious metal in this country, it is not so easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished. The acquisition of San Domingo is an adherence to the Monroe doctrine; it is a measure of national protection; it is asserting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from the West to the East by way of the Isthmus of Darien; it is to build up our merchant marine; it is to furnish new markets for the products of our farms, shops and manufactories; it is to make slavery insupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once, and ultimately so in Brazil; it is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba, and end an exterminating conflict; it is to provide honest means of paying our honest debts without overtaxing the people; it is to furnish our citizens with the necessaries of every-day life at cheaper rates than ever before; and it is, in fine, a rapid stride towards that greatness which the intelligence, industry and enterprise of the citizens of the United States entitle this country to assume among the nations.

In view of the importance of this question, I earnestly urge upon Congress early action expressive of its views as to the best means of acquiring San Domingo. My suggestion is that by joint resolution of the two houses of Congress the executive be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of that Island, and that appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such commissioner. The question may then be entertained, either by action of the Senate upon the treaty, or the joint action of the two houses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation, as in the case of the acquisition of Texas. So convinced am I of the advantages to flow from the acquisition of San Domingo, and of the great disadvantages, I might say calamities, to flow from non-acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved.

It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to the injurious effects, especially upon the revenue of the United States, of the policy of the Mexican government in exempting from import duties a large tract of its territory, on our borders, have not only been fruitless, but that it is even proposed in that country to extend the limits within which the privilege adverted to has hitherto been enjoyed.

The expediency of taking into your serious consideration proper measures for countervailing the policy referred to will, it is presumed, engage your earnest attention. It is the obvious interest, especially of neighboring nations, to provide against immunity to those who may have committed high crimes within their borders, and who may have sought refuge abroad. For this purpose extradition treaties have been concluded with several of the Central American Republics, and others are in progress. The sense of Congress is desired as early as may be convenient upon the proceedings of the commission upon claims against Venezuela, as communicated in my messages of March 16, 1869, April 1, 1870, and March 31, 1870.—It has been deemed advisable to distribute only of the money which has been received from that government until Congress shall have acted upon the subject.

The massacres of French and Russian residents at Tien-Tsin, China, under circumstances of great barbarity, was supposed by some to have been premeditated, and to indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate foreigners in the Chinese empire. The evidence fails to establish such a supposition, but shows a complicity between the local authorities and the mob.

The government at Pekin, however, seems to have been disposed to fulfil its treaty obligations so far as it was able to do so. Unfortunately the news of the war between the German States and France reached China soon after the massacre. It would appear that the popular mind became possessed with the idea that this contest, extending to Chinese waters, would neutralize the christian influence and power, and that the time was coming when the superstitious masses might expel all foreigners and restore mandarin influence.

Anticipating trouble from this cause, I invited France and North Germany to make an authorized suspension of hostilities in the east, where they were temporarily suspended by act of the commanders, and to act together for the future protection in China of the lives and property of Americans and Europeans.

Since the adjournment of Congress the ratifications of the treaty with Great Britain for abolishing the mixed courts for the suppression of the slave trade have been exchanged.

It is believed that the slave trade is now confined to the eastern coast of Africa, whence the slaves are taken to Arabian markets.

The ratifications of the naturalization convention between Great Britain and the United States have also been exchanged during the recess, and thus a long standing dispute between the two governments has been settled in accordance with the principle always contended for by the United States.

In April last, while engaged in locating a military reservation near Pembina, a corps of engineers discovered that the commonly-received boundary line between the United States and the British possession at that place is about 4,700 feet south of the true position of the 49th parallel, and that the line when run on what is now supposed to be the true position of that parallel, would leave the fort of the Hudson's Bay company at Pembina within the territory of the United States. This information being communicated to the British government, I was requested to consent and did consent that the occupation of the fort of the Hudson's Bay company, should continue for the present. I deem it important, however, that this part of the boundary line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the two governments, and I submit herewith estimates of the expense of such a commission on the part of the United States, and recommend that an appropriation be made for that purpose.

The land boundary has already been fixed and marked from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Georgian Bay. It should now be in like manner marked from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

I regret to say that no conclusion has been reached for the adjustment of the claims against Great Britain growing out of the course adopted by that government during the rebellion. The cabinet at London, so far as its views have been expressed, does not appear to be willing to concede that her Majesty's government was guilty of any negligence, or did or permitted any act during the war by which the United States had just cause of complaint. Our firm and unalterable convictions are directly the reverse. I therefore recommend to Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the amounts and the ownership of these several claims on notice to the representative of Her Majesty at Washington, and that authority be given for the settlement of these by the United States, so that the government shall have the ownership of the private claims as well as the responsible control of all the demands against Great Britain.

It cannot be necessary to add that whenever Her Majesty's government shall entertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims, the United States will enter upon their consideration with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations.

The course pursued by the Canadian authorities towards the fishermen of the United States during the past season has not been marked by a friendly feeling. By the first article of the constitution of 1818 between Great Britain and the United States, it was agreed that inhabitants of the United States should have forever, in common with British subjects, the right of taking fish in certain waters therein defined. In the waters not included in the limits named in the convention, within three miles of parts of the British coast, it has been the custom for many years to give the intruding fishermen of the United States a reasonable warning of the violation of the technical rights of Great Britain.

The imperial government is understood to have delegated the whole or a share of its jurisdiction or control of these fishing grounds to the colonial authority, known as the Dominion of Canada, and this semi-independent but irresponsible agent has exercised its delegated power in an unfriendly way. Vessels have been seized without notice or warning, in violation of the custom previously prevailing, and have been taken into the colonial ports, their voyage broken up, and the vessels condemned.

There is reason to believe that this unfriendly and vexatious treatment was designed to bear harshly upon the hardy fishermen of the United States, with a view to political effect upon this government. The statutes of the Dominion of Canada assume a still broader and more untenable jurisdiction over the vessels of the United States. They authorize officers or persons to bring vessels hovering within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Canada, into port, to search the cargo, to examine the master on oath touching the cargo and voyage, and to inflict upon him a heavy pecuniary penalty if true answers are not given, and if such a vessel is found preparing to fish within three marine miles of any such coasts, bays, creeks, harbors, or without a license, or after the expiration of the last license granted to it, they provide that the vessel, with her tackle, &c., shall be forfeited.

It is not known that any condemnations have been made under this statute, and should the authorities of Canada attempt to enforce it, it will become my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the right of the citizens of the United States.

It has been claimed by her Majesty's officers that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British possessions in North America except for the purpose of shelter and repairing damages, or purchasing wood and obtaining water, that they have no right to enter at the British custom-houses, or to trade there, except in the purchase of wood and water, and that they must depart in twenty-four hours after notice to leave. It is not known that any seizure of a fishing vessel, carrying the flag of the United States, has been made under this claim. So far as the claim is founded on any alleged construction of the convention of 1818 it cannot be acquiesced in by the United States.

It is hoped that it will not be insisted on by Her Majesty's government. During the conferences which preceded the negotiations of the convention of 1818, the British commissioners proposed to expressly exclude the fishermen of the United States from "the privilege of carrying on trade with any of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects residing within the limits assigned for their use, and also that it should not be lawful for the vessels of the United States engaged in said fishery to have on board any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, except such as may be necessary for the prosecution of their voyages to and from said fishing grounds, and any vessels of the United States which shall contravene this regulation may be seized, condemned and confiscated with her cargo."

This proposition, which is identical with the construction now put upon the language of the convention, was emphatically rejected by the American commissioners, and thereupon was abandoned by the British plenipotentiaries, and article 1, as it stands in the convention was substituted.

If, however, it be said that this claim is founded on Provincial or Colonial statutes, and not upon the convention, this government cannot but regard them as unfriendly, and in contravention of the spirit, if not of the letter of the treaty, for the faithful execution of which the Imperial Government is alone responsible.

Anticipating that an attempt may be made by the Canadian authorities in the coming season to repeat their unneighborly acts towards our fishermen, I recommend you to confer upon the Executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operations of the laws authorizing the transit of wares, goods and merchandize in bond across the territory of the United States and Canada; and further, should such an extreme measure become necessary, to suspend the operation of any laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the United States.

A like unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintenance of a claim of right to exclude the citizens of the United States from the navigation of the St. Lawrence. This river constitutes a natural outlet to the ocean for eight States, with an aggregate population of about 17,000,000 inhabitants, and with an aggregate tonnage of 761,367 tons upon the waters which discharge into it.

The foreign commerce of our ports on those waters is open to British competition, and the major part of it is done in British bottoms. If the American seamen be excluded from this natural avenue to the ocean, the monopoly of the direct commerce of the lake ports with the Atlantic would be in foreign hands, their vessels on trans-Atlantic voyages having an access to our lake ports which would be denied to American vessels on similar voyages. To state such a proposition is to refute its justice. During the administration of Mr. John Quincy Adams, Mr. Clay unanswerably demonstrated the natural right of the citizens of the United States to the navigation of the river, claiming that the act of the Congress of Vienna in opening the Rhine and other rivers to all nations showed the judgment of European jurists and statesmen to be that the inhabitants of a country through which a navigable river passes have a natural right to enjoy the navigation of that river to and into the sea, even though passing through the territories of another power.

This right does not exclude the coequal right of the sovereign possessing the territory through which the river debouches into the sea to make such regulations relative to the police of the navigation as may be reasonably necessary, but those regulations should be framed in a liberal spirit of comity, and should not impose needless burdens upon the commerce which has the right of transit. It has been found in practice more advantageous to arrange these regulations by mutual agreement.—The United States are ready to make any reasonable arrangement as to the police of the St. Lawrence which may be suggested by Great Britain. If the claim made by Mr. Clay was just when the population of the States bordering on the shores of the Lakes was only 3,400,000, it now derives greater force and equity from the increased population, wealth, production and tonnage of the States on the Canadian frontier.

Since Mr. Clay advanced his argument in behalf of our rights, the principle for which he contended has been frequently and by various nations recognized by law or by treaty, and has been extended to several other great rivers. By the treaty concluded at Mayence in 1831 the Rhine was declared free from the point where it is first navigable to the sea.

By the convention between Spain and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the Douro throughout its whole extent was made free for the subjects of both crowns. In 1853, the Argentine Confederation, by treaty, threw open the free navigation of the Parana and Uruguay rivers to the merchant vessels of all nations. In 1856, the Crimean war was closed by a treaty which provided for the free navigation of the river Danube.

In 1858 Bolivia, by treaty, declared that it regarded the rivers Amazon and La Platte, in accordance with fixed principles of national law, as highways or channels opened by nature for the commerce of all nations. In 1859 the Paraguay was made free by treaty, and in December, 1866, the Emperor of Brazil, by imperial decree, declared the Amazon to be open to the frontier of Brazil to the merchant ships of all nations.

The greatest living British authority on this subject, while asserting the abstract right of the British claim, says: "It seems difficult to deny that Great Britain may ground her refusal upon strict law; but it is equally difficult to deny, first, that in so doing she exercises harshly an extreme and hard law. Secondly, that her conduct with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence is in glaring and discreditable inconsistency with her conduct with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi. On the ground that she possessed a small domain in which the Mississippi took its rise, she insisted on the right to navigate the entire volume of its waters; on the ground that she possesses both banks of the St. Lawrence where it disembogues itself into the sea, she denies to the United States the right of navigation though about one-half of the waters of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior, and the whole of Lake Michigan, through which the river flows, are the property of the United States.

The whole nation is interested in securing cheap transportation from the agricultural States of the West to the Atlantic seaboard. To the citizens of those States it secures a greater return for their labor; to the inhabitants of the seaboard it affords a cheaper food; to the nation an increase to the annual surplus of wealth. It is hoped that the government of Great Britain will see the justice of abandoning the narrow and inconsistent claim to which her Canadian provinces have urged her adherence.

Our depressed commerce is a subject to which I called your special attention at the last session, and suggested that we will, in the future, have to look more to the countries south of us and to China and Japan for its revival. Our representatives to all these governments have exerted their influence to encourage trade between the United States and the countries to which they are accredited, but the fact exists that the carrying is done almost entirely in foreign bottoms, and while this state of affairs exists we cannot control our due share of the commerce of the world. That between the Pacific States, and China and Japan is about all the carrying trade now conducted in American vessels. I would recommend a liberal policy toward that line of American steamers, one that will insure its success and even increased usefulness.

The cost of building iron vessels, the only ones that can compete with foreign ships in the carrying trade, is so much greater in the United States than in foreign countries that without assistance from the government they cannot be successfully built here. There will be several propositions laid before Congress in the course of the present session looking to a remedy for this evil. Even if it should be at some cost to the national treasury, I hope such encouragement will be given as to secure American shipping on the high seas, and American ship building at home.

The condition of the archives at the Department of State, calls for the early action of Congress. The building now rented by that department is a frail structure at an inconvenient distance from the Executive Mansion and from the other departments. It is ill adapted to the purpose for which it is used, has not the capacity to accommodate the archives, and is not fire proof. Its remote situation, its

slender construction, and the absence of a supply of water in the neighborhood, leave but little hope of safety for either the building or its contents in case of the accident of a fire.

Its destruction would involve the loss of the rolls containing the original acts and resolutions of Congress, of the historic records of the revolution, and of the confederation; of the whole series of diplomatic and consular archives, since the adoption of the constitution, and of the many other valuable records and papers left with that department when it was the principal depository of the governmental archives. I recommend an appropriation for the construction of a building for the Department of State.

I recommend to your consideration the propriety of transferring to the Department of the Interior, to which they seem more appropriately to belong, all powers and duties in relation to the territories with which the Department of State is now charged by law or usage, and from the Interior Department to the War Department the pension bureau, so far as it regulates the payment of soldiers' pensions. I would further recommend that the payment of naval pensions be transferred to one of the bureaus of the Navy Department.

The estimates of the expenses of the government for the next fiscal year are $18,244,347.04 less than for the current one, but exceed the appropriations for the present year for the same items $8,972,127.56. In this estimate, however, is included $22,338,278.37 for public works heretofore begun under congressional provision, and of which only so much is asked as Congress may choose to give. The appropriation for the same works for the present fiscal year was $11,985,518.08.

The average value of gold, as compared with national currency for the whole of the year 1869, was about 134, and for 11 months of 1870 the same relative value has been about 115. The sure approach to a specie basis is very gratifying, but the fact cannot be denied that the instability of the value of the currency is prejudicial to our prosperity, and tends to keep up prices to the detriment of trade.

The evils of a depreciated and fluctuating currency are so great that now when the premium on gold has fallen so much it would seem that the time has arrived, when by a wise and prudent legislation, Congress should look to the policy which would place our currency at par with gold at no distant day.

The tax collected from the people has been reduced more than eighty millions of dollars per annum. By steadiness in our present course, there is no reason why in a few short years the national tax-gatherer may not disappear from the door of the citizen almost entirely.

With the revenue stamps dispensed by postmasters in every community, a tax upon liquors of all sorts, and tobacco in all its forms, and by a wise adjustment of the tariff, which will put a duty only upon those articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and on those which we use more than we produce, revenue enough may be raised, after a few years of peace and consequent reduction of indebtedness, to fulfill all our obligations. A further reduction of expenses in addition to a reduction of interest account, may be relied on to make this practicable.

Revenue reform, if it means this, has my hearty support. If it implies a collection of all the revenue for the support of government, for the payment of principal and interest of the public debt, pensions, &c., by directly taxing the people, then I am against revenue reform, and confidently believe that the people are with me.

If it means failure to provide the necessary means to defray all the expenses of the government, and thereby repudiation of the public debt and pensions, then I am still more opposed to such kind of revenue reform.

Revenue reform has not been defined by any of its advocates to my knowledge, but seems to be accepted as something which is to supply every man's wants, without any cost or effort on his part. A true revenue reform cannot be made in a day, but must be the work of national legislation and of time.

As soon as the revenue can be dispensed with, all duty should be removed from coffee, tea and other articles of universal use not produced by ourselves. The necessities of the country compel us to collect revenue from our imports. An army of assessors and collectors is not a pleasant sight to the citizen, but that or a tariff for revenue is necessary.

Such a tariff, so far as it acts as an encouragement to home production, affords employment to labor at living wages, in contrast to the pauper labor of the Old World, and also in the development of home resources.

Under the act of Congress of the 15th day of July, 1870, the army has gradually been reduced, so that on the 1st day of January, 1871, the number of commissioned officers and men will not exceed the number contemplated by that law. The War Department building is an old structure, not fire proof, and entirely inadequate in dimensions to our present wants. Many thousands of dollars are now paid annually for rent of private buildings to accommodate the various bureaus of the department.

I recommend an appropriation for a new War Department building, suited to the present growing wants of the nation.

The report of the Secretary of War shows a very satisfactory reduction in the expenses of the army for the last fiscal year—for details you are referred to his accompanying report.

The expenses of the Navy for the whole of the last year, from Dec. 1, 1869, the date of the last report, are less than $10,000,000, or about $1,000,000 less than they were the previous year.

The expenses since the commencement of this fiscal year, since July 1, show for the five months a decrease of over $2,400,000 from those of the corresponding months of last year.

The estimates for the current year were $28,205,671.37; those for next year $20,683,317, with $956,108 additional for necessary permanent improvements.

These estimates are made closely, for the more maintenance of the naval establishment as is now is, without much in the nature of permanent improvements. The appropriations made for the last and current year were evidently intended by Congress and are sufficient only to keep the navy on its present footing, by the repairing and refitting of our old ships. This policy must, of course, gradually but surely destroy the navy, and it is in itself far from economical, as each year that it is pursued the necessity for more repairs in ships and navy yards become imperative and more costly, and our current expenses are annually increased for the mere repair of ships, many of which must become unsafe and useless.

I hope during the present session of Congress to be able to submit to it a plan by which naval vessels can be built and repairs made with great saving upon the present cost. It can hardly be wise statesmanship in a government which represents a country with over 5,000 miles of coast line on both oceans, exclusive of Alaska, and containing 40,000,000 of progressive people, with relations of every nature, with almost every foreign country, to rest satisfied with such inadequate means of enforcing any foreign policy either of protection or redress. Separated by the ocean from the nations of the Eastern Continent, our navy is our only means of direct protection to our citizen abroad, or for the enforcement of any foreign policy.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General shows a most satisfactory working of that department. With the adoption of the recommendations contained therein, particularly those relating to a reform in the franking privilege, and the adoption of the "correspondence card," a self-sustaining postal system may speedily be looked for, and at no distant day a further reduction of the rates of postage be attained.

I recommend the authorization by Congress to the Postmaster General and Attorney General to issue all commissions to the officials appointed through their respective departments. At present those commissions, where appointments are Presidential, are issued by the State Department. The law in all the departments of the government, except those of the Post-office and of Justice, authorizes each to issue its own commissions.

Always favoring practical reforms, I respectfully call your attention to one abuse of long standing which I would like to see remedied by this Congress. It is a reform in the civil service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employees, who do not require "the advice and consent of the Senate" to make their appointments complete. I would have it govern not the tenure, but the manner of making all appointments. There is no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and the heads of departments as that of appointments, nor is there any such arduous duties and thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often even not fit men for public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.

Reforms in the management of Indian affairs has received the special attention of the administration from its inauguration to the present day. The experiment of making it a missionary work was tried with a few agencies given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously. All agencies and superintendencies not so disposed of were given to officers of the army. The act of Congress reducing the army renders army officers ineligible for civil positions.

Indian agents being civil officers, I determined to give all the agencies to such religious denominations as had heretofore established missionaries among the Indians, and perhaps to some other denominations who would undertake the work on the same terms, i. e., as a missionary work.

The societies selected are allowed to name their own agents, subject to the approval of the Executive, and are expected to watch over them and aid them as missionaries to christianize and civilize the Indian, and train him in the arts of peace. The government watches over the official acts of these agents, and requires of them strict accountability, as if they were appointed in any other manner. I entertain the confident hope that the policy now pursued, will, in a few years bring all the Indians upon reservations, where they will live in houses, have school-houses and churches, and will be pursuing peaceful and self-sustaining avocations, and where they may be visited by the law-abiding white man, with the same impunity that he now visits the civilized white settlements.

I call your special attention to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Affairs for full information on the subject.

During the last fiscal year 8,095,413 acres of public lands were disposed of. Of this quantity 3,698,915 acres were taken under the homestead law, and 2,257,515 acres sold for cash. The remainder was located with military warrants, college, or Indian scrip, or applied in satisfaction of grants for railroads or other public uses.

The entries under the homestead law during the last year covered 961,545 acres more than those during the preceding year. Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the means applicable to the purpose. The quantity of land in market will amply supply the present demand.

The claim of the settler under the homestead or the pre-emption laws is not, however, limited to lands subject to sale or private entry. Any unappropriated surveyed public lands may, to a limited amount, be acquired under the former laws, if the party entitled to enter under them will comply with the requirements they prescribe in regard to residence and cultivation.

The time-honored and beneficent policy of setting apart certain sections of public land for educational purposes in the new State should be continued. When ample provision shall have been made for these objects, I submit as a question worthy of serious consideration whether the residue of our national domain should not be wholly disposed of under the provisions of the homestead and pre-emption laws.

The actual settler's preference and right of purchase is even broader, and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement. His right was formerly confined within much narrower limits, and at one period of our history was conferred only by special statutes. They were enacted from time to time to legalize what was then regarded as an unauthorized intrusion upon the national domain. The opinion that the public lands should be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue is no longer maintained. The rapid settlement and successful cultivation of them is now justly considered of more importance to our well-being than is the fund which the sale of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States and Territories attest the wisdom of the legislation which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home on terms within the reach of all. The pioneer who incurs the dangers and privations of frontier life, and thus aids in laying the foundation of new commonwealths, renders a signal service to his country, and is entitled to its special favor and protection.

The laws secure that object, and largely promote the general welfare. They should therefore be cherished as a permanent feature of our land system. Good faith requires it, to give full effect to existing grants.

The policy of thus aiding the States in building works of internal improvement was inaugurated more than forty years since in the grants of Indiana and Illinois to aid those States in opening canals to connect the waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie, and the waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michigan. It was followed with some modifications in the grant to Illinois of alternate sections of public land within certain limits of the Illinois Central railway.

Fourteen States and sundry corporations have received similar subsidies in connection with railways completed or in process of construction. As the reserved sections are rated at the double minimum, the sale of them at the enhanced price has thus, in many instances, indemnified the treasury for the granted lands.

The construction of some of these thoroughfares has undoubtedly given a vigorous impulse to the development of our resources and the settlement of the more distant portions of the country. It may, however, be well insisted that much of our legislation in this regard has been characterized by indiscriminate and profuse liberality.

The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enterprise undertaken by States or corporations, nor grant lands in any instance unless the projected work is of acknowledged national importance. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to bestow subsidies of either description, but should Congress determine otherwise, I earnestly recommend that the rights of settlers and of the public be more effectually secured and protected by appropriate legislation.

During the year ending September 30, 1870, there were filed in the Patent Office 19,411 applications for patents, 3,374 caveats, and 160 applications for the extension of patents, 13,722 patents, including reissues and designs, were issued, 110 extended and 1089 allowed, but not issued, by reason of the non-payment of the final dues. The receipts of the office during the fiscal year were $136,304.39 in excess of its expenditures.

In addition to the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the States in which they are situated, the lands taken under the agricultural college act, and for internal improvement purposes under the act of September 1841, and the acts supplemental thereto, there had been conveyed up to the close of the last fiscal year, by patent or other equivalent evidence of title to States and corporations, 27,836,257.63 acres for railways canal and wagon roads. It is still estimated that an additional quantity of 174,735,523 acres is still due under grants for like uses.

The work of the census bureau has been energetically prosecuted. The preliminary report, containing much information of special value and interest, will be ready for delivery the present session. The remaining volumes will be completed with all the despatch consistent with perfect accuracy in arranging and classifying the returns. We shall thus, at no distant day, be furnished with an authentic record of our condition and resources. It will, I doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of the country, although during the decade just closed it was so seriously tried by the great war waged to maintain its integrity and to secure and perpetuate our free institutions.

During the last fiscal year the sum paid to pensioners, including the cost of disbursement, was $27,789,811.11, and one thousand, seven hundred and fifty-eight bounty land warrants were issued. At its close, 188,689 names remained on the pension rolls.

The labors of the pension office have been directed to the severe scrutiny of the evidence submitted in favor of new claims, and to the discovery of fictitious claims, which have been heretofore allowed. The appropriations for the employment of special agents for the investigation of frauds have been judiciously used, and the results obtained have been of unquestionable benefit to the service.

The subjects of education and agriculture are of great interest to the success of our republican institutions, happiness and grandeur as a nation. In the interest of one a bureau has been established in the Interior Department—the bureau of education—and in the interests of the other a separate department for that of agriculture. I believe great general good is to flow from the operations of both of these bureaus, if properly fostered. I cannot commend to your careful consideration too highly the reports of the commissioners of education and agriculture, nor urge too strongly such liberal legislation as to secure their efficiency.

In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of the taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit, the reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealing with all other peoples, to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us; a reform in the treatment of Indians; and in the whole civil service of the country, and finally in securing a pure, untrammelled ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity or color.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1870.

Conference Appointments.

The N. C. Conference of the Methodist E. Church, South, which met in Greensboro on the 23d ult., had a very harmonious session, and got through a good deal of work pertaining to the good of the Church in the bounds of the Conference. The Conference adjourned on Tuesday night at 11 o'clock, after reading out the list of appointments for the ensuing year as follows:

RALEIGH DISTRICT—N. F. Reid, P. E.

Raleigh Station, L. S. Burkhead; Wesley Chapel, S. R. Trawick; Wake Circuit, J. T. Harris; Rolesville, J. J. Renn; Smithfield, J. E. Thompson; Tar River, Paul J. Caraway; Louisburg, O. J. Brent; Granville, A. D. Betts; Henderson, H. H. Gibbons, Nash Z. Rush; Rock Spring Mission, M. J. Hunt; Wilson Mission, to be supplied; J. B. Bobbitt, editor *Christian Advocate*; J. Reid and S. Leard, Agents Sunday Schools.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT—W. H. Bobbitt P. E.

Greensboro, J. A. Cunninggim; Guilford Circuit, C. H. Phillips, N. H. D. Wilson; Trinity College and High Point, to be supplied; Thomasville, C. M. Pepper; Davidson, R. G. Barrett; Ashboro, D. C. Johnston; Forsyth, E. H. Helsebee; Winston, W. W. Albea; Stokes, to be supplied by J. T. Gibbs; Madison, F. L. Reid; Wentworth, J. W. Lewis; Yanceyville, L. Shell; Uwharrie Mission, J. F. Keerans; B Craven, President Trinity College; I. T. Wyche, Agent Bible Society.

HILLSBORO' DISTRICT—W. Barringer, P. E.

Hillsboro', L. W. Crawford; Alamance, T. J. Gattis; Chapel Hill and Haw River, J. B. Martin; Durhams, John Tillett; Pittsboro', W. H. Moore; Franklinsville, E. A. Howland; Leesburg, J. H. Wheeler; Person, M. C. Thomas; South Guilford, S. C. Bynum; High Rock Mission, A. Norman.

SALISBURY DISTRICT—M. L. Wood, P. E.

Salisbury, J. W. Wheeler; Rowan and Union, C. Plyler and T. C. Triplett; Mocksville, J. S. Nelson; Jonesville, to be supplied by Miles Foy; Surry, W. B. Maynard; Mount Airy, S. D. Peeler; Alexander, J. N. Ammon; Iredell, J. F. Smoot; Wilkes, Geo. E. Wyche.

SHELBY DISTRICT—E. W. Thompson, P. E.

Shelby, J. W. North; Shelby Circuit, J. S. Irwin; Lincolnton, W. D. Lea; South Fork, J. W. Abernethy; Rock Spring, T. P. Ricaud; Dallas, J. T. McIlheny; Lenoir, P. S. Herman; Newton, D. May; Happy Home, S. M. Davis; Morganton, G. W. Ivey; McDowell and Upper River Mission, A. M. Long and W. C. Wilson; Rutherford, V. A. Sharp; Columbus Mission, to be supplied by D. C. Stinson; Cherry Mountain, G. B. England; South Mountain, to be supplied, by L. C. White; W. M. Robey, President Davenport Female College.

CHARLOTTE DISTRICT—W. G. Black, P. E.

Charlotte, A. W. Mangum; Charlotte Colored Mission, to be supplied; North Charlotte, M. H. Hoyle; Pineville, W. S. Haltom; South Charlotte, R. M. Brown; Monroe, E. F. Dixon; Monroe Circuit, to be supplied; Pleasant Hill, C. E. Lamb; Concord, D. R. Bruton; Mt. Pleasant, T. A. Boon; Albemarle, J. C. Hartsell; Ansonville, J. W. Powell; Wadesboro', W. V. Sherrill and M. P. McClellan.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—W. Closs, P. E.

Wilmington, Front Street, R. S. Moran; Fifth Street, F. H. Wood; Topsail, R. S. Webb; Kenansville, J. B. Bailey; Magnolina, A. A. Boshammer; Clinton, J. C. Thomas; Bladen, T. M. Anderson; Elizabeth, A. K. Murchison; Whiteville, to be supplied; Smithville, H. F. Wiley, W. R. Ferguson, Onslow, R. T. N. Stephenson; Cokesbury, John D. Buie; C. F. Deems, Church of the Strangers, New York City.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—J. P. Moore, P. E.

Fayetteville, J. E. Munn; Cumberland, H. P. Cole; Robeson, W. M. Jordan; Rockingham, T. W. Guthrie; Montgomery, B. C. Phillips; Uwharrie, J. B. Alford; Troy Mission, F. C. Moses; Deep River, L. H. Gibbons; Jonesboro', B. Culbreth; Gaston Farrar, sup.; Buckhorn, J. W. Avent; Laurinburg, to be supplied.—*Sentinel.*

The lavish prodigality of the Radical party is evinced in almost everything upon which it lays its hands. Here are the public lands, for instance, which ought to be made a source of revenue to the government, but which are being gradually frittered away in gifts or grants to railroads and other corporations which will soon, if they have not already done so, become powerful monopolies. During the past fiscal year, no less than 5,535,901 acres of public lands were given away by Congress. The munificence of the Radicals, especially when they can give away that which does not belong to them, is unparalleled.

A curious picture—the defeated and demoralized Radicals on their marrow-bones, begging the old Democrats, whom they have abused to the top of their bent, to come over and save them from the vengeance of those awful old Whigs.

Ben. Butler is the Prince of Blunderdom. He blundered with his powder-ship, his Dutch-Gap canal, and in bottling himself up below Petersburg; now he has crowned his blundering career by a war manifesto which has opened upon him the vials of wrath of all parties. Decent Republicans repudiate the warlike Benjamin.

In the municipal elections at Augusta, Geo., and Mobile, Ala., the conservatives swept everything before them. Troops were stationed near the polls at the former place, but they did not attempt to interfear with the election.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

Private advices from Raleigh assure us that the Governor will be impeached, the House taking the initiative. Whether or not he will be convicted is another matter.

It is not at all probable, in our opinion, that Chief Justice Pearson will be impeached, and we hardly think it will be attempted.

Should the Governor be impeached, it will be the duty of the Chief Justice, under the Constitution, to preside over the Senate during the hours set apart for the trial.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have intelligence that the House of Representatives on Wednesday, passed the resolution impeaching the Governor of high crimes and misdemeanors. See Legislative report.

The *Standard* says that according to law, this action of the House suspends the Governor from the functions of his office until the Senate renders a decision in his case.

We must say that we are utterly opposed to this business of impeachment, not because we consider it undeserved, but because it is untimely, impolitic, will take up the time of the Legislature when that body ought to be trying to do something to relieve the people of the State, will cost more money than the result, whatever it may be, will justify, and is altogether unnecessary. Why did not the Legislature take the wise advice of Ex-Gov. Vance?

The President's Message.

No apology is necessary for our publication of the President's Message in full, even if it does crowd out a great deal of entertaining matter. Though lengthy, uninteresting, common-place and soporific, it is nevertheless a State paper containing the views of the head of the government, and it may be needed by our friends to refer to at some future day. It is also a part of the history of the times, and whatever may be its merits or faults, it ought to be read by all who take any interest in the affairs of the country.

We have neither the space nor inclination to indulge in any extensive criticism of this document, which is remarkable only because of its unsurpassed vapidity. The only real animation it exhibits is in the persistent advocacy of the repudiated San Domingo job. The evident desire to press that business through to a successful termination, will not tend to mollify its opponents in the Senate, and the President has already met with a defeat in the attempt of his friends to reorganize the Committee on Foreign Relations in the San Domingo interest. The unworthy assault upon "the States lately in rebellion" with which the Message almost literally commences—in fact, the undisguised attempt to pervert the truth—looks very much as if the President had wandered widely from his old text, "Let us have peace," and had begun to think that a continuance of unpleasant relations with a large portion of his fellow-citizens, will redound more effectually to the interests of the extreme faction of which he is the head. The covert threats at England and Canada may be taken for what they are worth; they will not meet with a hearty response from the American people, who have no intention of going to war upon any existing pretext, either to secure Gen. Grant's renomination, or to please the shoddy manufacturers of New England. The sneering manner in which the important subject of revenue reform is disposed of, will not conciliate the restive Republicans of the great West, who, with the Conservatives and Democrats, are determined upon having reform in some way, even if they have to reach it over the ruins of the Republican party. The recent elections in the Western States very plainly indicated that important fact. In short, the Message is just such a one as will gratify the few and displease the many. If it was really intended, as has been hinted, to prepare the way for its putative author in the next Presidential race, we are pretty sure the track it lays down will never lead to the coveted goal.

The Legislature of Alabama has elected Judge Goldthwaite, conservative, as United States Senator, in place of Willard Warner, radical, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The vote on joint ballot stood, Goldthwaite 65; Warner 50, and Haralson, also radical, 14. Judge Goldthwaite is an able lawyer, a true man, and his election has given great delight to the people of Alabama.

The South Carolina Legislature has re-elected Thomas J. Robertson to the Senate. The vote stood, Robertson, rad., 83; Butler, con., 31; Cardoza, colored rad., 11.

A religious revival happened to be going on in one of the churches in Raleigh last week, and the *Standard* suspended publication for one day in consequence. We cannot see, however, that its pious spasm has effected any improvement in its "conversation" or manners.

What Has Become of the Money?

The Wilmington *Journal*, in repelling the mean insinuations of the New York *Times* in reference to the lack of educational facilities in this State, takes occasion to say "that the Board of Education has received, besides the immense revenue from polls, retailers' tax, fines, &c., amounting to more than one hundred thousand during the last fiscal year, more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars by the sale of the stock held by the Board in the Wilmington and Weldon, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroads, and the Cape Fear Navigation Company."—We knew that money had been pouring in upon the hands of the Board of Education, but we did not know that it had reached the amount of a quarter of a million of dollars. WHAT HAS BECOME OF ALL THAT MONEY? Our school system is nothing but a skeleton, despite the grandiloquent promises made by the radicals when they assumed control of it. Many townships in some of the counties have not yet had the first school. Some of the teachers who were employed last winter have not yet been paid. Extra assessments have been made upon townships in this very county to defray school expenses. What has become of all that money which went into the hands of S. S. Ashley, and his coadjutors? There are ninety counties in the State, and a quarter of a million of dollars would suffice to give each county, provided all were to share alike, twenty-five hundred dollars for school purposes this winter; (of course, some would in reality be entitled to a greater and some to a less sum, according to population,) and even then, Ashley would have twenty-five thousand dollars left to share between himself and his friends. What has become of that money?

The Washington Patriot.

For a long time past, the rapidly increasing opponents of Radicalism throughout the country, felt the necessity which existed for the establishment of a first-class journal at the Federal capital, to uphold the banner of reform, to defend the true principles of Republican liberty as expounded by our fathers, and to watch the conspirators who, under plausible pretexts and cunningly devised enactments, are, in reality, sapping the foundations of the Republic, and preparing the ground for a political structure of which the people, once sovereign, shall have only the ostensible control.

Public-spirited gentlemen have supplied this need, and we hail with satisfaction the successful establishment of the Washington *Patriot*—a young journalistic gladiator, which springs into the political arena, fresh, vigorous, self-possessed and self-reliant, and evidently determined to keep its weapons busy. The *Patriot* is gathering subscribers from every corner of the land, many of whom were, in other days, marshalled under the Republican banner. It is worthy of the great and patriotic interests of which it is the champion. Its editorials are chaste and vigorous, and written in that incisive style which goes straight to the core of its subject without any preliminary torture. Its news columns are filled with the latest intelligence, and its gossip regarding affairs at the capital is both interesting and instructive. It is destined to be the great central conservative organ of the country, and we hope its success will far exceed the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* comes to us dressed in a new suit from top to toe, and is now one of the finest looking papers in the South. Although fine feathers do not always make fine birds, they add to their attractions; and, the *Sentinel* having always been an excellent journal, we suppose it can now be considered as having gone a shot beyond that mark. Mr. Turner has our congratulations upon his enterprise, and the evidences of prosperity he exhibits.

AT HOME.—His Honor, Judge Cloud, arrived here on Tuesday morning last from his western trip. The mountain air seems to have agreed with him, and increased his stock of the milk of human kindness about one hundred per cent. He went through the various dockets in the 11th District like a dose of castor oil, and cleaned them out all nice and fresh for Judge Henry to take a fresh start.

BAPTISM.—Elder William Turner of this county, administered the rite of baptism on Sunday morning last, notwithstanding the inclement weather, to five new communicants of the Missionary Baptist denomination. The ceremony took place in the spring branch near Enon Church, in the vicinity of Dr. John Kinyon's residence. Among the candidates for baptism was our esteemed friend, Tyre Glenn, Esq., of Yadkin. Quite a large concourse of people was assembled to witness the interesting ceremony.

HORRID.—If we were to try to pick out of the last twelve months a meaner and more disagreeable day than last Sunday, we fear we would lose our labor. It blew, and mizzled, and drizzled, and poured, and was altogether just one of those days that are visited upon mankind by way of punishment.

Another Good Man Gone.

The people of this section of North Carolina will learn with emotions of sad regret that the shadow of sudden death has again fallen in their midst, and that one of their old-time statesmen has passed away. HON. BEDFORD BROWN, of Caswell, died at his residence on the night of Tuesday the 6th inst., of apoplexy, as it is thought. The evening before he had been to Yanceyville, and passed a few hours pleasantly conversing with his friends upon the events which marked his term in the Federal Senate years ago. He returned to his home perfectly well, and retired. Next morning, upon attempting to rise, he fell back upon his bed with a groan, and from that moment was speechless. Notwithstanding the efforts of his family and friends, he expired about six o'clock in the evening.

North Carolina has had many a noble son, but there are few whose names shine with a purer lustre, or who will be remembered with warmer affection by those who knew him well, than Bedford Brown. He was one of the old-school gentlemen, of whom there are now so few remaining. The polished courtesy which pervaded everything he said or did, the scholarly accomplishments which added their charm to his conversation and his oratory, the wonderful memory in which he kept stored away all that pertained to the political landmarks our fathers had established in the perished years, and withal the unsullied reputation that was his and the stainless life he led, gave him an empire over hearts that were only too glad to do him honor. His wisdom will no longer temper the counsels of his people, nor his eyes kindle at the story of their triumphs, but his memory will be cherished as one of the heir-looms of the State, and will be a hallowed thing forever.

Capt. Jas. C. Norman, of Surry county, died at his residence near Mount Airy, on Thursday 8th inst., amidst the unavailing regrets of his numerous friends. Capt. Norman was a good man and useful citizen, and was favorably known throughout North Western Carolina. His decease, in the prime of life, and while in the full tide of a successful career, will leave a void which it will be hard to fill.

The seat of Wm. A. Smith, radical Senator from Alamance, has been declared vacant, owing to the military intimidation practiced last summer. A new election will be ordered.

The Masonic Brotherhood will celebrate in Raleigh, on the 14th of next month, (January) the centennial anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. Rev. N. F. Reid, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Conference has consented to deliver the oration.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says that the Legislature proposes to pass a general act appointing the first day of May, of each year, as the time for holding municipal elections throughout the State.

Congress.

On the 7th inst., resolutions were introduced into the House, calling for information regarding the seizure by the Canadian authorities of American fishing vessels; also, one abolishing the Freedman's Bureau, and one declaring that the recent elections showed that the people demanded a lower tariff. All appropriately disposed of.

On the 8th, quite a number of resolutions and bills were introduced, and the House voted for the abolition of the franking privilege, yeas 98, nays 79. A bill was introduced for the establishment of a Judicial District for Western North Carolina.

On the 9th, resolutions were offered in the Senate calling on the President for information regarding the San Domingo treaty, and in regard to the employment of troops in elections.

Saturday, 10th inst., was wasted. No session of either House.

In the Senate on the 12th, Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, offered a resolution that the disabilities and disqualifications imposed upon persons lately in rebellion against the Government of the United States were dictated by imperative public necessity, and not by a spirit of hatred or vindictiveness; and that as soon as such public necessities cease, due regard for the fundamental principles of our system of government, as well as every consideration of sound statesmanship, demand the removal of those disqualifications and disabilities. Postponed until Thursday.

Mr. McCreery, dem., of Kentucky, offered a resolution looking to the restoration of Gen. Lee's homestead at Arlington, to his wife and family, together with the Washington relics which had been confiscated by the government.

In the House, J. H. Rainey, the negro member from South Carolina, was seated. Butler's bill repealing all the acts relating to the tenure of civil office, passed by a large majority. A bill was passed, with hardly a dissenting voice, abolishing the office of Admiral of the Navy.

The following resolution introduced by Kelly, of Penna., passed by a vote of 164 yeas to 5 nays: *Resolved*, That the true principle of revenue reform points to the abolition of the present internal revenue system, which was introduced as a war measure, and is continued at a cost of millions of dollars for an army of collectors, assessors and detectives, and an abandonment of taxation upon the large class of articles now taxed; but that distilled spirits, tobacco, and malt liquors should, under proper regulations, be taxed so long as the exigencies of the Government require revenue to be collected from internal taxes.

Our advertising friends will be attended to next week.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

SENATE.—The Committee on Printing submitted an oral report, stating that they had contracted with the Raleigh *Sentinel* to do the public printing upon reasonable specified terms.

Mr. Cowles, con., of Yadkin, introduced a resolution in favor of the soldiers of the war of 1812, which was adopted.

Mr. Gilmer, con., of Guilford, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Finance Committee to examine and inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to sell the interest of the State in incorporated Companies, and for the payment of the proceeds in equitable settlements with the creditors of the State.

The resolution instructing our Congressmen to do all they can to have the disabilities of Hon. Z. B. Vance removed, passed by a vote of 41 yeas to 1 nay, Hyman, colored, rad., of Warren, voting nay. Only six Radicals voted yea, the rest being absent, or dodged.

The bill to repeal the act authorizing the Dan River Coal Field R. R. Company to construct and extend its road, was defeated on its second reading by a vote of 24 yeas to 23 nays.

HOUSE.—Mr. Settle, con., of Rockingham, introduced a bill to supply the temporary deficiency in the State Treasury, by borrowing $180,000 from the N. C. R. R., to meet the present wants of the State government. Passed its several readings.

The following Committees were announced by the Speaker:

Committee on Agriculture, Mechanics and Mining.—Messrs. Chamberlain, Powell, Kelly, of Moore, Parrott, Copeland, Faulkner, Carson, Brown, Hampton, Woodhouse and Clinard.

Committee on Constitutional Reform.—House Branch—Messrs. Johnston, of Buncombe, Gregory, Phillips, Hargrove, Sparrow, Stanford and Luckey.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Robbins, con., of Rowan, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, appointing Messrs. Love, Worth and Lehman, a Committee to ascertain the exact amount of money in the Treasury, and to report as soon as possible.

Mr. Robbins, con., of Rowan, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill making contempt of Court to consist only of acts done in open court, or obstruction of process.

The bill to provide for the election of a Keeper of the Capitol by the Legislature, on the 4th Monday of each session, passed its several readings.

A bill to consolidate the North Carolina Railroad with the North Western N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Smith, rad., of Alamance, said, this matter had been under consideration in the Boards of both these Companies, but they had found that no conclusion could be reached without legislation. This bill did not force a consolidation but merely permitted it. By an exchange of stock as provided in the bill, the proposed arrangement would cost the North Carolina Railroad nothing. He presumed there would be no opposition to the bill as the consolidation would be a very great advantage to the N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Gilmer, con., of Guilford, appealed to those Senators who yesterday advocated the granting of charters to all who wished to build Railroads, to come forward and assist in developing the resources of the beautiful country, through which the North Western Road was to pass.

Mr. Troy, rad., of Cumberland, offered an amendment excluding the State stock from a vote on the question of consolidation; rejected.

Mr. Troy also an amendment that this Road shall not discriminate in freight tariffs against the Western Railroad; adopted.

Mr. Robbins, con., of Rowan, said that although he had made a favorable report on the bill by order of the Committee, he should nevertheless vote against it.

The bill then passed its second reading, yeas 37, nays 7.

HOUSE.—After the reports of Committees, and the introduction of a number of resolutions and bills, mostly of local interest, Mr. Waring, con., of Mecklenburg, called up the bill requiring hereafter all legal electors to vote in the townships in which they live, a violation of this provision to be punished as a misdemeanor.—Referred to the Committee on Elections and Privileges.

Bills in favor of Geo. Nicks, Sheriff of Yadkin, and Wm. Haymore, Sheriff of Surry, passed third reading.

The resolution introduced some days ago by Fletcher, colored, rad., of Richmond, to investigate the conduct of certain public officers in consequence of the maladministration of the State Government, was adopted.

The resolution asking our Congressmen to use their influence to repeal the test oath, and secure the passage of a General Amnesty act, was adopted after much opposition from members on the Radical side of the House. Mabson, of New Hanover, said it was the universal sentiment of the Republican party in this State that Congress should pass no General Amnesty act. The vote on adoption stood, yeas 90, nays 13. Only three whites voted nay.—Five colored Radicals voted yea.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9.

SENATE.—Mr. Jones, con., of Mecklenburg, reported a bill from the Committee on Penal Institutions, borrowing $300,000 from the special tax fund, $150,000 to be appropriated to the Penitentiary, and $150,000 to the ordinary expenses of the State government, and to the Asylums for the Insane, and for the Deaf Dumb and Blind. Passed first and second readings, and postponed until Tuesday.

A bill regulating per diem of members at $5, chief officers $7, Clerks and Doorkeepers $5, was defeated by a vote of 22 yeas to 23 nays.

Mr. Gilmer, con., of Guilford, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, to authorize the Commissioners of Guilford to issue bonds for the purpose of funding the county debt.

The amendment to the bill altering the charter of the city of Wilmington, and requiring a residence of 90 days before a citizen shall have the right to vote in the municipal elections there, passed by a vote of 27 yeas to 13 nays.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stradwick, con., of Orange, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Resolved, That William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, be IMPEACHED for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Mr. Settle, con., of Rockingham, introduced a bill fixing per diem of members at $2 50, which was referred to Committee.

House resolution in favor of W. H. Gentry, Sheriff of Stokes, passed its third reading.

Senate bill repealing the act giving the Governor power to appoint spies and detectives, passed its second reading, with only a few negative votes from the other side of the House.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Adams, con., of Stokes, introduced a resolution of inquiry of Gov. Holden, relative to his authority to declare a county in a state of insurrection, and as to the money expended in the recent military movement. Laid upon the table.

The bill fixing the per diem and mileage of officers and members of the General Assembly at $7 for speakers, $5 for members, $6 for Principal and Assistant Clerks, $5 for Enrolling and Engrossing Clerks, $5 for Doorkeepers and Assistants, and 20 cents mileage, was reconsidered, and passed second reading by a vote of 27 yeas to 18 nays. The following were the nays: Adams, Albright, Cook, Cowles, Flemming, Gilmer, *Lehman*, Ledbetter, Linney, Mauney, *McCotter*, Merrimon, *Moore*, Murphy, Robbins, of Rowan, Troy, Whitesides and Worth. Radicals in italic.

The Senate branch of the Committee on Constitutional Reform will consist of Messrs. Cook, Latham, Linney, Moore and Hyman, (col.)

The bill repealing the Military act passed its third reading by a vote of 31 yeas to 7 nays.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the General Assembly to take a recess from Dec. 22 to Jan. 11. Ayes 25, nays 12.

The resolution authorizing a loan of $180,000 from the North Carolina Railroad, passed its second reading, ayes 27, nays 10.

HOUSE.—The joint resolution authorizing a recess from Dec. 22 to Jan. 11, passed its final reading and was adopted. An amendment was also adopted, providing that no member shall receive any per diem during the recess.

Mr. Marler, con., of Yadkin, introduced a bill to relieve administrators and executors of the guilt of *devastavit*, who, contrary to the act passed by the last Legislature, have *bona fide* administered according to the law as it was before the passage of the aforesaid act. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

On motion, the Senate resolution asking Congress to remove the political disabilities of Hon. Z. B. Vance, was taken up passed by a vote of 73 ayes to 24 nays.—The nays were all Radical, of whom 14 were colored and 10 white, and among the latter was Nissen of Forsyth. It shows what these men really think of amnesty.

The bill to fix the per diem and mileage of members, (see Senate proceedings of to-day) passed its third reading by a vote of 57 yeas to 41 nays. The latter, with one or two exceptions, were all Conservatives, who thought the per diem too high. Nearly all the Radicals voted yea.

MONDAY, Dec. 12.

SENATE.—The following resolution was taken up and adopted:

WHEREAS, Neither justice, sound policy or the public welfare can be promoted by the sanction of combinations, to defraud the State or the people; *and whereas*, in the opinion of this General Assembly the people of North Carolina have a settled conviction that the enormous appropriations made and squandered by the late Convention and General Assembly in the years 1868-'69 and '70, were conceived in fraud and consummated in corruption, and for that reason, there is neither moral, constitutional or legal obligation binding the State to pay them, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate of North Carolina, that the Committee on Judiciary are instructed to enquire what legislation, under the Constitution, is practicable to consolidate or to compromise the present State debt.

The vote on the recess from Dec. 22 to Jan. 11, was reconsidered and reaffirmed, yeas 23, nays 19.

Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford, introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor at High Point in quantities less than ten gallons.—Referred.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Printing made a report showing that a contract had been entered into with James H. Moore to do the public printing upon reasonable terms. It is estimated by the Committee that the public printing, at the highest estimate, will not cost the State over $8,000 per year, while last year it cost $28,000!

The bill providing for the election by the Legislature, of a Keeper of the Capitol, on the 4th Wednesday of each and every session, passed its third reading.

A bill passed third reading, appointing two Commissioners to investigate the alleged election frauds in Wayne county.

Mr. Martin, con., of Carteret, offered a resolution, which was placed on calendar, inquiring into the appropriation made by the last Legislature to build a Marine Hospital at Beaufort; who got the money, how much of it has been expended, and how much money has been paid out of the Treasury at sundry times for "keeping" a Hospital boat at Beaufort Harbor, when there is no Hospital there.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13.

SENATE.—Mr. Robbins, con., of Davidson, introduced a bill to change the boundaries of Lexington, so as to make the railroad the Southern boundary. Referred.

A resolution was passed, after considerable debate, unseating W. A. Smith, Radical Senator from Alamance, owing to the intimidation practiced upon the people of that county last summer, and a new election will be ordered.

HOUSE.—Mr. Harris, con., of Guilford, introduced a bill, which was referred, in regard to the liquidation of the State debt.

Mr. Marler, con., of Yadkin, introduced a resolution calling on the Board of Education to furnish a correct statement of their proceedings up to December 12, 1870.

A number of bills and resolutions were introduced, and appropriately disposed of, after which the Speaker announced the following Committees:

Committee on Military Affairs.—Messrs. Duckworth, Regan, Gulick, Kincade, Morgan, of Montgomery, Tucker, Furr, Dickey, Atwater, Joyner, of Pitt, and Fisher.

Committee on Immigration.—Messrs. Jones, of Caldwell, Young of Yancey, Grayson, Justice, Lyon, Morris, Mitchell, Darden, Brown, Hardy, and Joyner of Pitt.

Mr. Phillips was added to the Committee on Finance.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Cook, con., of Wilkes, from the Committee on Constitutional Reform, introduced a bill submitting to the people, the question of calling a restricted Convention, election to be held February 16th, and for a separate ballot same day for members thereof. Made special order for to-morrow.

The bill on salaries and fees was taken up, and the section in relation to the Superintendent of Public Works was adopted. It relieves the Superintendent of his duties and his $20,000 bond, but not of his liabilities, and makes his salary 50 cents per year.

HOUSE.—The Judiciary Committee to whom was referred on the 9th inst., the following resolution, namely:

Resolved, That William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office; have considered the same and submit the following report:

That William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, unmindful of his oath of office, did in July last, organize, arm and equip, a military force, not recognized by and in subversion of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina; which military force so unlawfully organized, was not kept under subordination to and governed by the civil power, but was, by order of the said William W. Holden, Governor as aforesaid, made paramount to and subversive of the civil authority.

That the said William W. Holden, Governor as aforesaid, did in the months of July and August last, without lawful warrant and authority and in defiance and subversion of the Constitution, arrest and imprison many of the peaceable and law-abiding citizens of the State, depriving them of their liberties and privileges, and did cause certain of said citizens so unlawfully arrested and imprisoned to be subjected to cruel and unusual punishments.

The said William W. Holden, Governor aforesaid, denied to citizens, unlawfully restrained of their liberty by his authority, all remedy in the lawfulness thereof; and in defiance of the constitution, the laws, the process of the courts, he suspended the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, claiming that he was Governor by "supreme law," whereby he could suspend the privileges of the said writ, when in his opinion the safety of the State required it.

In view of the matters herein set forth, combining historical facts, with statements contained in public documents, and the records of the Public Departments and the Courts, the undersigned, members of the Committee, who are a majority thereof, are of the opinion, that William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. They, therefore, recommend to the House the adoption of the resolution.

T. SPARROW,
G. W. BROADFOOT,
LEE M. McAFEE,
S. A. ASHE,
J. D. STANFORD,
G. H. GREGORY,
H. T. JORDAN,
J. W. DUNHAM,
R. P. WARING,
J. G. SCOTT,
W. P. WELCH,
D. SETTLE.
F. N. STRUDWICK,
C. M. T. McCAULEY,
T. D. JOHNSON.

After a warm discussion, in which many members participated, the resolutions passed by a vote of 60 yeas to 43 nays, and the Governor stands impeached. The following is the vote:

Those who voted the affirmative are—Messrs. Armstrong, Ashe, Atwater, Atkinson, Broadfoot, Cawthorn, Carson, Chamberlain, Crawford, Currie, Dunham, Furr, Gore, Gulick, Grayson, Gregory, Hampton, Henderson, Hill, Hinnant, Johnson of Buncombe, Jones, Jones of Caldwell, Joyner of Pitt, Jordan, Kelly of Davie, Kelsey, Kincade, Lassiter, Lucas, Lurkey, Martin, Marler, Maxwell, McAfee, McCauley, McNeill, Mills, Mitchell, Nicholson, Powell Rankin, Reid, Regan, Robinson, Scott, Settle, Shull, Smith of Anson, Smith of Wayne, Sparrow, Stanford, Stewart, Strudwick, Tomlinson, Waring, Welch, Womack, Young of Yancy.—60

Those voting in the negative are—Messrs. Anderson Brooks, Brown, Bryant of Halifax, Bryan of Jones, Bryson, Bunn, Buxton, Clinard, Collis, Copeland Darden, Dickey, Dudley, Duckworth, Ellison, Faulkner, Fisher, Fletcher, French, Garrison, Harris of Franklin, Harris of Guilford, Hargrove, Hardy, Jones of Northampton, Lyon-Mabson, Morris, Morgan of Montgomery, Morgan of Wake, Newsom, Nissen, Page, Parrott, Phillips, Reavis, Robbins, Smith of Halifax, Sykes, Tucker, Willis, Young of Wake.—43

Several of the Republicans did not vote, and several Conservatives voted against impeachment. One colored Republican, Cawthorn, voted for impeachment.

"CLEANSING THE BLOOD," upon which charlatans have harped so much is not a mere catch-word and delusion. The microscope shows that some diseases exist like parasitic growths upon the globules of the blood, and it is further known that some subtle substances destroy or expel them. These substances have been combined to make Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which does effectually expel the disorders that breed and rankle in the blood to rot out as it were the machinery of life.—Mercer (Pa.) *Whig.*

UNLESS you wish a premature death you will let all the *poisonous* hair preparations alone. NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is perfectly harmless as any druggist will tell you. See advertisement.

Should the Legislature keep in its present temper, we may look for the people to be called upon to vote for or against a restricted Convention, shortly after the recess. The recess which lasts from Dec. 22 to Jan. 11, will give members at opportunity to consult with their constituents upon the subject.

A variety of Fancy Articles suitable for Christmas Presents at the Bookstore.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The French Fighting with Desperate Courage—England and Russia continue Arming—Warlike movements of the Russian Emperor—Fall of Dijon and Rouen.

DEC. 7.—The King of Bavavria has invited the King of Prussia to assume the title of Emperor of Germany. The consent of the other German States is expected.

In the engagement near Montargis yesterday, the French were successful. They will probably advance their columns.

The Prussian authorities, in the territory occupied by them, have ordered that all Frenchmen between 18 and 40, shall be considered prisoners of war, and shot if they attempt to escape. In spite of this, large numbers reach the French lines, where they enlist.

In the fighting of the last three days, the French covered themselves with glory. In the engagement at Patoi, 20,000 French held their ground against 60,000 Prussians, but were cut to pieces by the Prussian artillery. The Zouaves fought with superhuman bravery, and the field was filled with their dead.

The British government has given out a contract for sixty batteries of mitrailleuses to be made in the United States, and the Russian government has a number of American workmen employed making the same deadly engine.

DEC. 8.—Orleans was occupied last night by the Prussians, without being stormed. The Prussians claim several successes in various parts of France.

Russia adheres to her demands, and claims that they are essential to the preservation of peace. This obstinacy of Russia again gives the Eastern question a very threatening look. Close observers predict that a great war is only a question of a few months.

DEC. 9.—Montargis has been evacuated by the Prussians, and the French army of the Loire has again advanced. Balloon despatches from Paris report the condition of the city satisfactory, and that a large number of prisoners are now confined there, captured in the recent battles without the walls.

The excitement throughout Russia is universal. At Sebastopol, the Czar notified the reserves to hold themselves in readiness; that he considered this the most important epoch since the Crimean war; and that Russia was so committed to a bold policy that he had resolved to proceed in spite of all opposition. The Czar also announced that forty million roubles would be devoted to extraordinary war expenses.

A dispatch from Berlin, states that King William accepts the title of Emperor of Germany.

The Prussians, under Von der Tann have carried the city of Dijon by storm, and General Mantouffel has captured the city of Rouen, after defeating the French.

DEC. 10.—The Prussians are marching upon Havre. The French fleets are gathering to assist in defending that city.

The Prussians exacted 750,000 francs from the people of Burgundy, as indemnity for the expulsion of the Germans.

DEC. 11.—An anti-war riot has occurred in Berlin, caused by the drafting of married men. The military quelled it.

The Duke of Mecklenburg has defeated the third French army corps, capturing six cannon and one thousand prisoners.

DEC. 12.—The Prussian advance upon Havre has been turned aside to Dieppe, which was probably occupied to-day.

A dispatch from London says it is now considered impossible for Paris to receive assistance from the provinces. With the retreat of the Army of the Loire, all hopes in that direction are lost. The Prussians look upon the capitulation of the city as sure to take place, and King William only awaits that event before returning to Berlin.

On Saturday, the French assumed the offensive before Paris, and after fighting all day with artillery, were repulsed at nightfall.

DEC. 13.—Diplomatic negotiations between Russia and Turkey are unsatisfactory, and there is danger of a conflict at any moment. The Russian Minister at Constantinople, demands certain annulments, which Turkey refuses. England is taking precautionary measures.

Paris flatly refuses to surrender. Garibaldi has resigned, and his command returns to Italy. Cherbourg is threatened with bombardment by the Prussians.

WANTED,

Fine Havana or Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco, for which the highest cash price will be paid at the Salem Grocery by

R. A. JENKINS.

Dec. 16, 1870-49-tf.

F. MELLER,

Confectioner & Fancy Cake Baker,

(Between Vogler's Store & Dr. Zevely's Drug Store.)

SALEM, N. C.,

HAS now on hand a fresh and extensive Stock of *Confectionery*, embracing plain and *Fancy Candies, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Cakes, Crackers, &c.*, to which he invites the attention of the public.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TOYS AND CHINA-WARE,

suitable for the approaching gift season, in store.

Thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he will endeavor by strict attention to his business, and by consulting the tastes and wishes of his customers, to merit a continuance of their favors.

F. MELLER.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 11, 1870. 46-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between R. A. Jenkins, Jr., and James T. Skiles, under the style, name and firm of *R. A. Jenkins & Co.*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts of debt and credit with the firm, with R. A. Jenkins, Jr., who continues the business at the same place in his own name.

R. A. JENKINS, Jr.
JAS. T. SKILES.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 19, 1870. [45-6w.

R. A. JENKINS,

SALEM, N. C.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER

AND

DEALER IN COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends to his handsome and complete stock of

which he has selected with a special eye to the wants of this section. It embraces all commodities that can be found in a *city establishment*, and will be sold at prices, either for cash or barter, that cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who deal with us. Our stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

is one of the finest and largest in this part of the country, and we cordially invite our friends to examine for themselves.

Agricultural Implements.

I am agent for a large firm engaged in the manufacture of improved Agricultural Implements, and will continually keep on hand fine assortment from which to select.

Fertilizers & Seeds of all kinds

FROM first-class houses, and warranted to be all that is recommended.

IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.

HOGS AND POULTRY of the best breeds adapted to this section of country.

WE are in the market this fall and Winter, for

WILD GAME

and will purchase Wild Turkeys, Partridges, and other game at the highest market rates, paying either cash or barter.

Leaf Tobacco

WILL be taken in barter for Goods, or will be received and sold upon commission for the best prices the market affords.

R. A. JENKINS.

Salem, N. C. Nov. 14, 1870.

Yadkin Valley Nursery.

THE PROPRIETOR OF this Nursery offers to the trade, this season, a large and splendid stock of

FRUIT TREES,

consisting of

APPLES, PEACH, PEAR,
PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT.

Also a fine lot of

GRAPE VINES,
STRAWBERRY,
and RASPBERRY

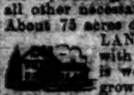
plants of the most approved kinds.

☞ Send for Catalogues and learn prices.

Address, A. E. CONRAD,
40-3m. Vienna, Forsyth Co., N. C.

PUBLIC SALE!

I WILL expose to public sale, on the 20th day of December next, **200 Acres of Land**, on the waters of Little Creek, 6 miles west of Salem, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and all other necessary buildings, in good order. About 75 acres of the above is good WOOD



LAND, which, together with the cleared land, is well adapted to the growth of Grain and Tobacco. There is an excellent ORCHARD on the premises.

I will also sell my half of a GRIST AND SAW MILL, on the same tract, (the other half belonging to A. R. Griffith, which can also be bought, if desired.) The water power is a good one, and will be sold on a credit.

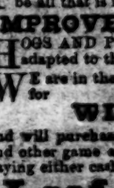
At the same time and place, I will also sell a new one-horse Wagon, a good young Horse, some young Cattle, Sheep, &c., *for Cash.*

JOHNSON VEST.

Nov. 25th, 1870. 46-4t.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly miraculous. In every case of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, it has been purified and cured by its Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination, particularly those of a mercurial nature, have been radically cured. In such cases, members are almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Prostration, caused by one of the most destructive diseases of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt taint of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the unseen enemy to the attack. Without exciting a suspicion of its presence, it selects a point of least resistance in the body, and there, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, its ravages may be entirely concealed for the longer or briefer period of years, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: *St. Anthony's Fire, Tetter or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt-Rheum or Scald-head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Rose, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Sores, Tumors, Female Weaknesses or Irregularities, Uterine Diseases, Dropsy, Heart-Disease, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dropsy, Piles, Worms, Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Incipient Consumption, Pain in the Side and Chest, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, Debility, Sick-Headache, Female Complaints, Irregularities, Suppressions or Retentions of the Menses, Uterine Diseases, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, Prostration, and Female Weakness.* In all these, and other complaints arising from impurities in the blood, it has been found a most effectual remedy. Minute directions for each case will be found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, requiring, as they do, the use of alkaline remedies, and *Dropsy*, requiring the use of powerful hydragogue cathartics, are not generally known to arise from impurities in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestions or Inflammations of the Liver*, and *Jaundice*, which arise from its disordered action. Even *Piles*, from the same cause, are often cured by it. This is a fact of which many have availed themselves. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the stomach and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions or Fears*, or any of the horrible symptoms of *Dyspepsia*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

PATTERSON & CO'S COLUMN.

R. L. PATTERSON. W. W. FRIES.

FRESH ATTRACTIONS!

STOCK LARGER THAN EVER!

Second Full Purchase since July.

PATTERSON & CO,

Corner of Main & Bank Street,

SALEM, N. C.,

Offer an unrivaled assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

FARMERS who raise Tobacco,
FARMERS who raise Grain,
TRADESMEN, PROFESSIONAL MEN,
PEOPLE without trades or professions,
OLD MEN and YOUNG MEN,
OLD LADIES, and "last but not least,"
YOUNG LADIES,

are respectfully invited to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

DRY GOODS:

In addition to a full line of Prints, De Laines, Merinos, Flannels, &c., we offer the latest novelties in DRESS GOODS. In colors we have different styles, and in Black we offer

W. I. PEAKE & CO'S

brands of Alpacas and Mohairs, the best in the world.

Also a beautiful assortment of

SACK FLANNELS, both plaid and plain.
WHITE and BROWN MUSLINS,
BED BLANKETS, &c

NOTIONS.

An increased stock. Our Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Undershirts, and Fancy Goods of all kinds, have been selected with care, and will be found very desirable. Our Linen Handkerchiefs are a new and attractive style, and are imported expressly by the New York House of whom we buy.

DRUGS

The usual assortment, including Perfumery, Soaps, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Lamps, Chimneys, &c., &c. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated

G ME COCK WHITE LEAD.

GROCERIES.

We have a reputation on these goods which we are determined to maintain. Our Sugars, Coffees, Teas and Molasses, are in better stock than ever. We offer Sugars, Coffees, Cheese, &c., at very low prices by the package.

HARDWARE.

We have added many articles to this department, and hope to meet the wants of our customers. Prices reduced.

HOLLOW WARE.

The lightest and smoothest in market.

IRON AND STEEL.

Of various kinds and sizes. We flatter ourselves that we have the fullest assortment in this section.

CROCKERY

in good supply, which we offer at reduced rates.

HATS.

The latest and most desirable styles in Fur, Saxony and Wool.

GRINDSTONES:

Every Farmer should have a Grindstone. We have a large assortment of the best Beres Stones, which we are selling at the low price of 4 cents per pound.

LOOKING GLASSES.

Bevel and Arch Top.

BOOTS & SHOES

Our Ladies' Sewed Work is manufactured expressly for us in Philadelphia, and cannot be excelled in beauty of finish, quality and durability of material. Anxious to give these goods a wide sale, we offer them at extremely low prices. Boots for Men, Youths and Boys. In pegged work we are kept constantly supplied with Shelly Bros. & Co's Thomasville Shoes, for Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children These shoes have an unequalled reputation.

STRAW CUTTERS:

The best in use. Any size ordered if not on hand.

Ploughs, Shellers, &c:

of Thompson's make. Home machines of long established reputation.

FRIES' GOODS:

Fries' "Jeans" are better and cheaper than any woolen goods offered in this market.—We sell by bolt or yard at Factory prices. FRIES' COTTON YARN IS THE BEST. Buy no other. We do not intend to be undersold on these goods.

We return our thanks to our many customers. We promise to use our best efforts to please them, and to keep a full stock for our rapidly growing trade,

PATTERSON & CO.

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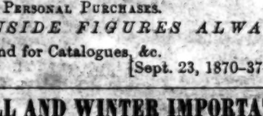

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